

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☒
no ☐

Property Name: Routzahn House (Nicodemus) Inventory Number: F-3-011
 Address: Gas House Pike City: Frederick Zip Code: 21701
 County: Frederick USGS Topographic Map: Frederick
 Owner: Land records cannot ascertain current owner. Is the property being evaluated a district? ☐ yes
 Tax Parcel Number: N.A. Tax Map Number: N.A. Tax Account ID Number: N.A.
 Project: Monocacy Boulevard Central Section Agency: Army Corps of Engineers
 Site visit by MHT Staff: ☒ no ☐ yes Name: _____ Date: _____
 Is the property located within a historic district? ☒ yes ☐ no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: F-3-243
 NR-listed district ☐ yes Eligible district ☒ yes District Name: Gas House Pike Rural Historic District
 Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ☒ yes ☐ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ☐

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)
 Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ☐ yes ☐ no

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None
 Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

Property Description

The Nicodemus property is located along Gas House Pike in Frederick, Maryland. The setting of Gas House Pike is predominantly agricultural with minimal development. The farm is accessed from Gas House Pike by a long, paved driveway with allée and fallow fields beyond. The foundations of the outbuildings and the lawns surrounding the main dwelling are overgrown with vegetation. Mature evergreen trees are located south (front) of the main dwelling. The 60-acre farm contains thirteen buildings consisting of two dwellings, six domestic outbuildings, and five agricultural buildings. Fallow fields, overgrown foliage, debris, trailers, and trash characterize the site. The historic setting is approximately three acres. Although the property previously was documented in 1979, the earlier documentation did not include a discussion of the agricultural outbuildings (Sheetenhelm 1979).

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Eligibility recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> None
Comments: _____	

<u>John Talbot</u> ✓ Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>3/20/09</u> Date
<u>[Signature]</u> Reviewer, NR Program	<u>3/20/09</u> Date

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Building Descriptions

Domestic Buildings

Principal Dwelling

The ca. 1820, two-story, five-bay, brick dwelling faces south and occupies a rectangular plan. Brick coursing is irregular, ranging from eight- to ten-course common bond. The dwelling rests on a parged stone foundation. The side-gable roof rests on a corbelled-brick cornice. The roof is sheathed in slate shingles. Two flush, off-ridge brick chimneys are found in the north and south ends of the west and south elevations. Generally, windows are four-over-four light and six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash units. Slip sills and gaged-brick flat arches characterize the window openings on the north and south elevations. Some wood shutters remain. Porches are located on the north and south elevations.

The dwelling's primary entrance is centered on the five-bay south (front) elevation. A one-bay front porch shelters the entrance. Wood posts with simple capitals support the porch's flat roof, which is sheathed in standing-seam metal. The porch floor employs slate and limestone. A round wood railing with square wood balusters partially enclose the porch. A three-light transom is located above the double-leaf, two-panel wood door with recessed, paneled door reveal. Two windows flank each side of the entrance. The second floor has five four-over-four light, double-hung, wood-sash windows. A six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash window flanked by paneled shutters is located in the gable ends of the east and west elevations. The bottom sash of the window in the east elevation is no longer extant.

A first-floor porch characterizes the five-bay north (rear) elevation. The porch shelters the central entrance and extends over the eastern bays. A single-leaf, four-panel wood door with three-light transom above provides access to the dwelling. Wood posts with simple capitals support the porch's flat roof, which is sheathed in standing-seam metal. Stone steps lead to the porch. Stairs located on the east end of the north elevation lead to the basement. The porch, the eastern end of which is partially enclosed with wood siding, extends over the stairs. First and second floor windows are six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash units. There was no access to the west elevation because of heavily overgrown vegetation.

The dwelling adopts a central passage plan, with two parlors and a parlor and kitchen flanking the hall. Federal style trim can be found around window and door openings, which have four-panel wood doors. Each first floor room has a fireplace with wood mantel. Paneled cupboards flank the fireplace found in the southeast and northwest parlors. A single-run, open stair leads to the attic. Visual observation suggests the turned newel and balusters are replacements. The second floor contains four bedrooms. The attic is partially finished, with the hall plastered and the two rooms leading from the hall remaining unfinished.

Overgrown vegetation characterizes the dwelling yard and untrimmed trees obscure the dwelling's principal elevation.

Tenant House

A ca. 1950 concrete-block tenant house is located east of the primary dwelling. The one and a-half-story building occupies a rectangular footprint and faces west. The building terminates in a front-gable roof sheathed in metal panels. A simple wood cornice defines the roof. An exterior, gable end concrete-block chimney is found on the west elevation. German lap siding is found in the gable end of the south elevation. A full-width porch defines the west (front) elevation. Windows on the three-bay by four-bay building generally consist of two-over-two light, double-hung metal sash units. Painted brick sills are under the windows. The brick is visible in places where the paint has failed. Entrance to the dwelling is provided by two, off-center, nine-light metal doors are located on the west elevation.

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The three-bay west elevation is characterized by a full-width porch. Four chamfered posts support the porch's shed roof, which is sheathed in standing seam metal. The porch floor is poured concrete atop a concrete-block foundation. Poured-concrete steps located on the north elevation provide access to the porch. Three openings are on the first floor and consist of two doors and one tow-over-two light, double hung, metal-sash window. A fixed-sash, nine-light wood window abuts the chimney in the gable end. Four bays characterize the north elevation, which consists of four windows of two different sizes. Two windows are found on the east elevation, and three windows are on the south elevation.

Brick Privy

The ca. 1820, single-story privy rests on a rubble stone foundation and faces west. The common-bond brick building is located northeast of the principal dwelling. The building occupies a rectangular footprint and terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in metal panels. Original cedar shingles are visible under the metal roof. Two openings are found on the building. A wood post is centered in the opening found on the west elevation. Plywood has been attached to the wood post and the north end wall to partially enclose the opening. No door is extant. A small opening is located at grade on the east elevation. The opening is defined by a brick soldier course lintel above a wood lintel. Evidence of a window frame was not evident. The north and south elevations are blind. The building's interior has been painted. Numerous large nails are found throughout the interior.

The roof of the adjacent storage building was extended to adjoin the meat house. The result is that the meat house has been the partial encapsulation of the meat house into the storage building on the east and south elevations.

Smokehouse

A ca. 1820, single-story brick smokehouse is located immediately north of the dwelling and faces west. The building occupies a rectangular footprint and terminates in a front-gable roof sheathed in metal. The roof has a simple wood cornice. The foundation was not visible due to debris and overgrown vegetation. Coursework is common bond. A door opening containing a double-leaf, beaded-board wood door with metal straps is located on the building's west elevation. A wood lintel is above the door. A wood beam, which is located above seven vents, protrudes from the west elevation gable end. Brick is employed on the floor on the building's interior.

A single-story wood-frame addition resting on wood piers was constructed on the south elevation of the smokehouse. The addition encapsulates the smokehouse on the south and east elevations. The building terminates in a shed roof sheathed in metal. Wood shakes are visible under the metal roof. The addition's roof has been incorporated into the roof of the smokehouse to create one continuous roofline. A circular metal vent pierces the roof ridge at the eastern end of the addition. German lap siding clads the addition. The building has two openings. One opening is located on the west elevation, where the addition adjoins the brick smokehouse. A door is not extant. Two door openings define the addition's east elevation. The doors are not extant. A circular brick fire pit is located in the east end of the addition.

The north elevations of the smokehouse and the wood-frame addition were not visible due to debris and overgrown vegetation.

Privy

A nineteenth-century single-story, wood-frame privy is east of the wood-frame addition to the brick smokehouse. The building occupies a rectangular footprint and faces south. The building terminates in a shed roof sheathed in metal panels that cover wood shingles. Cladding materials are horizontal wood boards covered with metal panels. The privy abuts the adjacent wood-frame garage to the east.

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Wood-frame Garage

An early twentieth-century wood-frame, single-story building is nestled between the privy to the west and the chicken coop to the east. The south-facing building occupies a rectangular footprint and terminates in a shed roof sheathed in metal. Wood boards and metal panels were used to clad the building. Openings are located on the south and north elevations. A double-leaf beaded board door with metal hinges occupies the south elevation. Only the west leaf remains extant. The opening suggests the building might originally have been constructed as a garage. Two window openings are present in the north (rear) elevation. One opening is enclosed with wire mesh; the second opening contains a single-light, beveled-glass window. The east and west elevations are blind. Part of the south elevation is obscured by thick vegetation. A wood platform elevated approximately five and a-half feet off the ground was constructed on the building's interior. The platform extends across the south (front) of the building but extends only half the building's depth.

Chicken Coop

A wood-frame, three-bay building is situated between the garage to the west and the storage building to the east. The single-story building faces south and occupies a rectangular footprint. It is constructed of vertical wooden boards and metal panels on the west elevation. The shed roof is also covered with the same metal panels. Openings are located on the south and north elevations; the north elevation has a single, small window opening covered with wire mesh. The south elevation has three openings: one opening is braced with a metal bar, the door is no longer extant; the other two openings are large window openings with only one covered in wire mesh. The interior contains wooden two-by-fours bracing the roof and east elevations as well as a small metal trough on a dirt floor.

Wood-frame Storage Building

A wood-frame storage building abuts the west elevation of the chicken coop. The building occupies an irregular footprint and faces south. The three-bay, single-story building rests on a dirt and brick floor and terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal. Wood boards and metal panels clad the building. The rafters are exposed on the south elevation. Openings are located on the south elevation; the remaining elevations are blind. Sliding tract doors dominate the building's south elevation. Two of the doors consist of narrow wood boards hung vertically; one door is no longer extant. The building's roof was extended to the east and is attached to the brick privy to create partially enclosed covered storage. Standing-seam metal was employed on the addition's roof. One wood post located at the southeast corner of the addition supports the roof. Vertical wood planks clad the north elevation; the east and south elevations are unclad.

Agricultural Buildings

Dairy Barn and Silo

A ca. 1930 dairy barn is located northeast of the principal dwelling and occupies a rectangular footprint. The building is one story with a loft. The concrete-block building rests on a poured-concrete foundation and terminates in a gambrel roof sheathed in metal panels. A round metal ventilator pierces the roof. Generally, openings consist of six-light, metal hopper windows with poured-concrete slip sills and beaded-board, sliding-tract doors. A concrete-block dairy is attached to the barn's east elevation.

Wood sliding-tract doors are centered on the first floor of the south (front) elevation. A multi-light metal window is located in the east bay. German lap siding and three wood nine-light, fixed-sash windows are located in the gambrel end. The north elevation has similar fenestration and materials; however, two of the loft-level window openings are covered in plywood and one sash is no longer extant. Two, six-light metal windows flank the first-floor sliding tract doors. The west elevation is eleven bays containing six-light metal hopper windows. An off-center shed dormer characterizes the west elevation. The wood-frame dormer is clad in German lap siding. A large opening is centered in the gable; the sash is no longer extant. Nine openings, consisting of one door and eight

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windows, are found on the east elevation. A beaded-board wood door is located in the elevation's southernmost bay; the sash are no longer extant in six of the openings. A plywood hyphen with a flat roof sheathed in standing-seam metal connects the dairy barn to the dairy at the north end of the barn's east elevation. The building's interior is finished with plywood on the first floor.

A poured-concrete cistern with metal door is located south of the dairy barn.

A poured-concrete silo with metal tension rings is located at the barn's southwest corner and occupies a round plan. The silo's roof is no longer extant. A poured-concrete pad extends from the silo to the west elevation of the dairy barn.

Dairy

The ca. 1930 concrete-block dairy is located east of the dairy barn and faces south. The dairy has a gable roof sheathed in standing-seam metal and rests on a poured-concrete foundation. Gable ends are clad with vertical boards and the rafters are exposed under the eaves. The south elevation has a six-light wood door and a three-over-three light, wood-sash window unit; the east, west, and north elevations each have one three-over-three light, wood-sash window unit.

Bank Barn

An early twentieth century bank barn is located east of the dairy barn and faces east. The wood-frame, one-story with loft building rests on a parged stone foundation and terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal over cedar shingles. Cladding materials are board-and-batten wood siding. Openings are found on the south and east elevations, and generally consist of louvered vents. The north elevation was inaccessible due to thickly overgrown vegetation. A corn-crib addition was appended to the building's west elevation. A partially collapsed, wood-frame addition was constructed to the barn's north elevation. This addition was nearly encapsulated in overgrown vegetation.

The building's south (front) is characterized by the stone, closed forebay. Bricks are laid in the forecourt. A large opening that extends from the lower level to the loft level is centered in the elevation; no doors are extant. Two louvered wood vents with wood lentils and sills flank the opening. One wood passage door is found on each the north and south end of the south elevation. Six arched louvered vents of two different sizes are located in the loft level. The south elevation has four vents. Two louvered wood vents with wood lentils and sills are in the lower level and two arched vents characterize the loft level. One arched opening in the gable end has been enclosed. A wood passage door is located in the west bay of the lower level.

A corn crib addition was constructed off the barn's west elevation. Board-and-batten and horizontal wood siding and metal panels are employed on the addition. The barn's roof was extended to incorporate the corn crib into the barn. The corn crib portion of the addition rests on stone piers. One large opening is found in each of the addition's south and west elevations. The opening on the south elevation appears to be the same size as the opening on the barn's east elevation. The doors to the corn cribs are wide, vertical boards. A single-story, wood-frame, shed-roof addition was constructed perpendicular to the west elevation of the corn crib addition. Metal was used for cladding and roofing materials.

The barn has been severely altered over time. Although a slight change in grade remains, the ramp was eliminated when the corn crib was constructed. Visual observation suggests the barn was rebuilt. The loft employs new framing and the threshing floor was partially eliminated. The size of the opening on the east elevation suggests that the building was re-sided when the opening was enlarged and the threshing floor removed.

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Wood-frame Shed

A wood-frame shed is located northwest of the tenant house. The building occupies a rectangular footprint and faces south. Corrugated metal sheaths the building's shed roof. The foundation is a poured-concrete slab. Cladding materials are wide, wood boards hung vertically on the south elevation, metal panels on the east and west elevations, and corrugated metal panels on the north elevation. Two entrances are located on the building. A double-leaf wood door constructed of wide boards hung vertically is centered on the south elevation provides access to the building's interior. An off-center, single-leaf vertical-board wood door is located on the east elevation.

Property History

The 60-acre property known as the Nicodemus tract, named for the current owners, Charles and Kathryn Nicodemus, is occupied by the domestic and agricultural complex identified in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form as the Harry Routzahn House (F-3-011). The name of the house derives from its previous owner/occupants: May, Arie, and Harry Routzahn--three of four children born to Charles H. and Phoebe Routzahn; however, deed research suggests that the property and its house date to the early nineteenth century (Roth and Williams 2007).

The heirs of John Brengle, the builder of the early nineteenth century dwelling, controlled their father's legacy for nearly half a century. Lawrence Brengle, the principle heir and owner, was not a farmer. Rather, the 1850 census lists his occupation as clerk, although he is credited with real estate valued at \$25,000. By 1860, Lawrence Brengle is identified only as a gentleman, with substantial real and personal property holdings and in 1870 he was employed as bank president (U.S. Census 1870).

Research suggests that tenants may have occupied the property during Lawrence's ownership as (1834 - 1875). However, according to the Shriver family history, Lawrence Brengle was living on a plantation on the Monocacy River when he was married in 1828 to Abraham Shriver's daughter. Upon his father's death, Lawrence Brengle inherited the family home and lived there until he built a new dwelling in the City of Frederick (Shriver 1888; Roth and Williams 2007).

In 1875, Lawrence Brengle's son sold the 296-acre farm, formally identified in the deeds as the "Home Place" to Alphonse Silvain Antoine Prieur, Senior, a native of France (Frederick County Land Record Liber TG 3/Folio 509). Prieur, Senior and his wife, Martha Seraphine Menoust Prieur, deeded their purchase to their son two years later in 1877. Although the previously prepared MIHP form asserts that one of the Prieurs "brought wine-growing techniques from his native France and grew grapes for his own personal cellar behind the house, the data to substantiate that claim remain unclear (Sheetenhelm 1979). What is clear is that Alphonse Prieur, Jr. lived in a Frederick boarding house on West Church Street in 1880; he was unmarried, 33-years old, and had no identified occupation. His father and mother do not appear in any census lists, nor does Alphonse Jr., after 1880 (Roth and Williams 2007).

It is probable that tenants resided on and farmed this parcel through at least the last half of the nineteenth century. Following the Prieurs, the next owners were George Webster and Martin Rohrback. George Webster, was himself a Frederick real estate broker, according to the 1870 census while Martin Rohrback, was identified as a grocery and liquor dealer (Roth and Williams 2007). Webster and Rohrback sold the property to George Johnson, who owned the tract from 1882 until 1906. Johnson was not a farmer either, but was a physician who resided in Frederick proper on East Second Street (U. S. Census, 1880, 1900).

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After George Johnson's death, his son William C. Johnson, sold the property to Charles H. Routzahn acquired the 60-acre tract, described as "bounding on the north side of the Frederick and Monocacy Turnpike Road," in 1906 (Frederick County Land Records Liber STH 274/Folio 408). According to the 1910-1930 censuses, Routzahn and his family occupied the property, located in District 2 in Frederick on "Gas House Pike," and engaged in general farming (Roth and Williams 2007). Archival research was unable to ascertain property ownership after 1930.

Thematic Context: Early Nineteenth Century Domestic Architecture

The Federal style was popularized after the American Revolution through the first quarter of the nineteenth century (Lanier and Herman 1997:127). The Federal, or Adamesque style, was seen as a refinement of the earlier, more robust Georgian style with many of the defining details of the Georgian style evident in Federal style buildings. Based on European ideas, the Federal style focused on a renewed interest in classical Greek and Roman forms (Lanier and Herman 1997:127). Symmetry, verticality, delicate ornamentation, and controlled proportions were hallmarks of the style (Lanier and Herman 1997:127).

The basic form consisted of a two-story, five-bay dwelling that terminated in a side-gable roof. The style emphasized windows and fenestration arranged in strict symmetry (McAlester 1984:153). Larger window openings that employed sash with thin mutins and fewer and larger panes of glass were common (Lanier and Herman 1997:131). The exteriors of most Federal dwellings have little ornamentation. Small entry porches often defined the entrance.

Generally, Federal style buildings adopted a four-room plan (Rifkind 1980:30). Two rectangular rooms flanking a central stair hall was typical (Rifkind 1980:30). The interiors of Federal style buildings were restrained, employing flat-paneled fireplace walls and plain mantels (Lanier and Herman 1997:137).

Thematic Context: Regional Agricultural Practices during the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Centuries

Frederick County farmers engaged in small grain and livestock farming during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Reed 1993). Livestock and cattle production grew during the nineteenth century due to the presence of rich grasslands, although the raising of livestock accounted for a small percentage of farm operations during the period (Reed 1993; Grandine 2001). Several factors impacted the county's agriculture industry, including the diversification of crops, which was a result of the post-Civil War agricultural depression. However, the most significant impacts on the county's agriculture industry were made possible through the advances in transportation specifically, high speed rail transportation. Additionally, the scale of farming was impacted by scientific and mechanized farming. Grain production in Frederick County continued during the late nineteenth century, despite the shift in wheat cultivation from the region to the Western and Mid-Western United States (Lanier and Herman 1997:178-179).

The bank barn, a well-established agricultural building type by the 1830s, was popular in the Mid-Atlantic region during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Bank barns incorporated into a single building almost all of a farm's storage, processing, animal shelter, and other related functions. One side of the barn was built into an earthen embankment for ease of entry. A forebay projected over the ground level of the building; this level typically contained animal stalls and opened onto a paddock area. Frame bank barns featured a post-and-rail construction system and vertical siding on the exterior, upper level walls. The lower level was constructed of masonry.

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The corner crib was another "obligatory" agricultural outbuilding because of the universality of the grain throughout the south (Vlach 2003:153). Corn cribs were constructed to protect crops against the weather and animals. Early corn cribs were constructed of rough, round, or split logs (Long 1972:28). Later corn cribs were constructed of "narrow lumber slats" (Noble and Cleek 1995:155). The cribs were elevated on piers and terminated in gable roofs. Doors located at one or both ends of the building provided access to the crib's interior (Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission [PHMC] n.d.a). Designed to prevent mold and mildew, the cribs were narrow to enable a slow and steady drying process (Noble and Cleek 1995:155).

Larger farms required more than one corn crib, particularly if the land was farmed by the property owner and a tenant (Long 1972:29). The separate corn cribs may have been joined under one roof. Corn cribs with a single roof were constructed with an entrance at both ends of the building to allow a wagon or tractor to drive between the cribs to enable filling (Long 1972:29; Vlach 2003:116). This area between the cribs also could be used for husking or for storing farm equipment such as cornshellers, baskets, bags, shovels, scoops, and other equipment (Long 1972:29; Vlach 2003:116; PHMC n.d.a).

By the mid-1950s, harvest technology changed. The use of combines made the shelling of corn in the fields possible, and the use of artificial dryers eliminated the need for long drying periods (PHMC n.d.a). These two technological changes made the corn crib obsolete (PHMC n.d.a).

By the early twentieth century, Frederick County agricultural production switched from small grain and livestock to dairying. An increased demand in dairy products was the result of population increases. Bank barns were modified for dairying purposes. Health and hygiene became important factors during the early twentieth century. The construction of the concrete-block dairy also was built in response to the changing sanitary and hygiene standards for milk production. During the early twentieth century, regulations required the separation of milk from the barn through the construction of a separate building for storing milk (PHMC n.d.b). The U.S. Department of Agriculture developed standardized plans for the construction of dairies (PHMC n.d.b). The dairy was used to store and cool milk before it was transported (PHMC n.d.b).

The prevalence of dairy farming made the use of silos for the storage of livestock feed a necessity. Silos excluded air and water, creating a semi-moist atmosphere for the preservation of green fodder crops - a process known as ensilage. Silos enabled farmers to efficiently accommodate large numbers of dairy cows. Furthermore, cows fed on green fodder were able to produce milk throughout the entire year, including the winter season. At the end of the nineteenth century, wooden stave silos began to appear. Beginning in the 1920s, silos evolved from wooden structures to those built of masonry, poured concrete, or tile block. After 1945, newly developed materials and techniques resulted in more efficient silo construction (Lanier and Herman 1997:211-214). Silos of tongue-and-groove interlocking concrete panels secured by steel bands became increasingly popular.

The number of silos constructed in the United States increased during the early decades of the twentieth century. By 1916, there were 100 silos in Maryland. The figure represented a nearly fifty-fold increase in the number of silos constructed between 1882 and 1916 (Reynolds 1988:51). According to the 1925 Census of Agriculture, a total of 2,022 silos were recorded in Maryland, with 295 silos, or 14.5 per cent of all silos, constructed in Frederick County (Department of Commerce 1926:13). Frederick County had the greatest number of silos in the state, suggesting its statewide dominance in dairy farming.

Frederick County was one of the largest dairy producers in the state by the late twentieth century (Frederick County Economic and Community Development Commission 1987:7). By 2002, 195,827 acres of Frederick County land were engaged in agriculture; and the county's 161 dairy farms made Frederick County the number one producer of milk in the state (Frederick County Board of County Commissioners n.d.).

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The Nicodemus farm appears to follow a pattern of ownership common in Frederick County during the nineteenth century. The Nicodemus family owned a larger farm on the outskirts of the City of Frederick while residing in the city proper and tenanted the farm. Linden Grove (F-3-102), Bowers Farm (F-3-138), and Guilford (F-3-40) are among some of the local examples of this building tradition (Reed 1987; Giglio 1994; Campbell 1997).

Evaluation

The Nicodemus Farm was evaluated applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). The Nicodemus Farm is associated with the broad pattern of agricultural history in Frederick County (Criterion A) and the historical trends in domestic architecture (Criterion C). Agriculture provided the economic backbone of Frederick County from the eighteenth through the twentieth centuries. The extant collection of agricultural and domestic buildings is typically associated with an early-twentieth century farming operation. The existing buildings at the Nicodemus Farm, as a collection, successfully demonstrate early-twentieth century agricultural practices common to Frederick County. The large number of specialized agricultural outbuildings is representative of agricultural practices typical to Maryland. The collection of buildings, in particular the bank barn and the dairy barn, dairy, and silos, represents the diversification of agriculture that occurred.

The property also was evaluated for its potential as a rural historic landscape. A review of aerial photographs suggests that the property no longer retains the sufficient characteristics of patterns of spatial organization, circulation networks, boundary demarcations, and vegetation related to land use. The property boundaries have been reconfigured, boundary lines have been lost, and field patterns altered. These modifications have reduced the landscape's integrity. In addition, a late-twentieth century residential development was constructed to the north of the farm complex.

The complex represents the broad patterns of domestic architecture. The ca. 1820 dwelling incorporates elements of the Federal style, including a five-bay dwelling with small entry porch, large window openings, and limited exterior ornamentation. The style emphasized symmetry, verticality, and controlled proportions. The dwelling and agricultural outbuildings are representative of a type, period, and method of construction. The Nicodemus Farm possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to merit consideration for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as a Frederick County farm for the early-nineteenth century through the 1950s.

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 10

F-3-11

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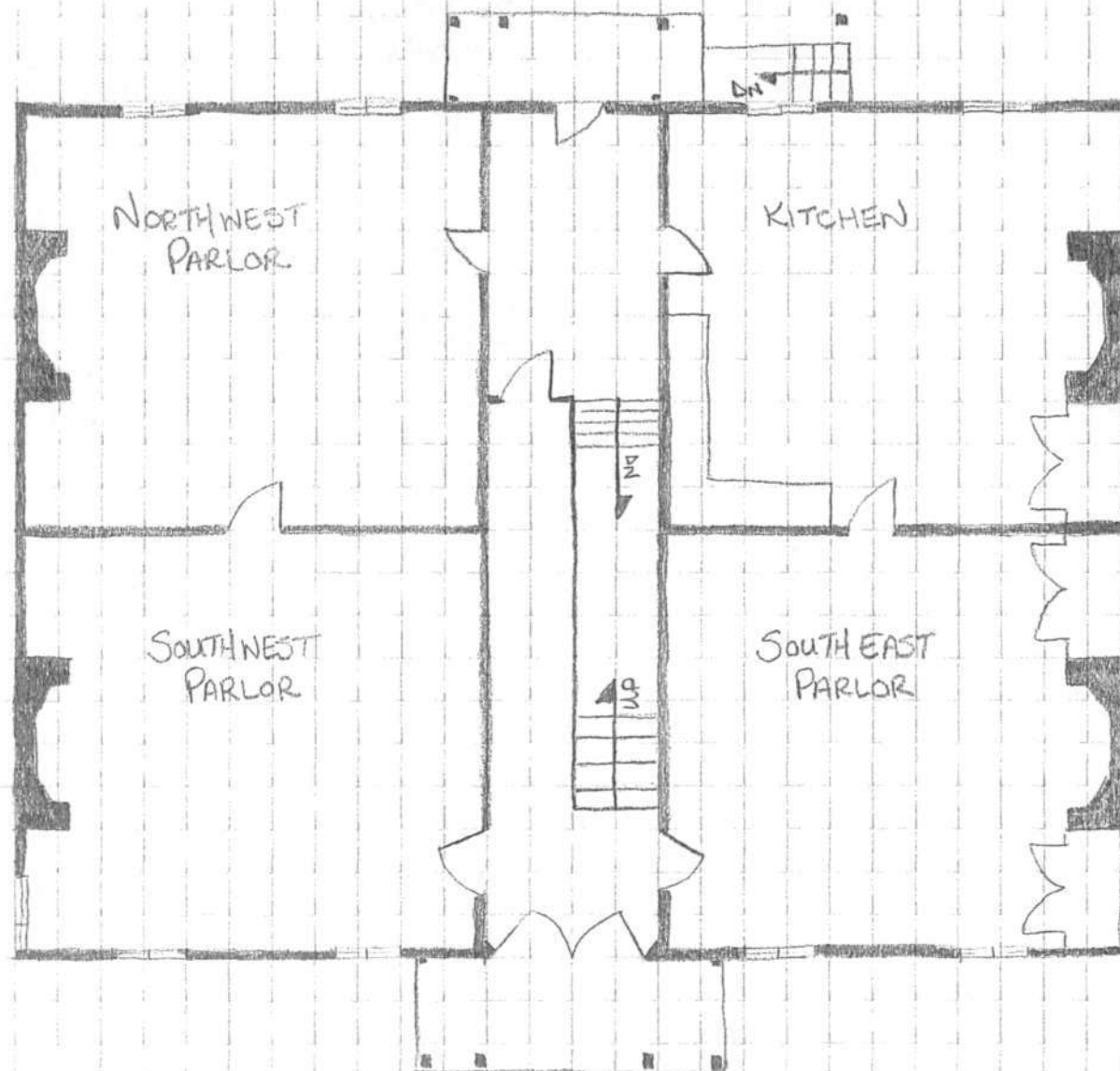
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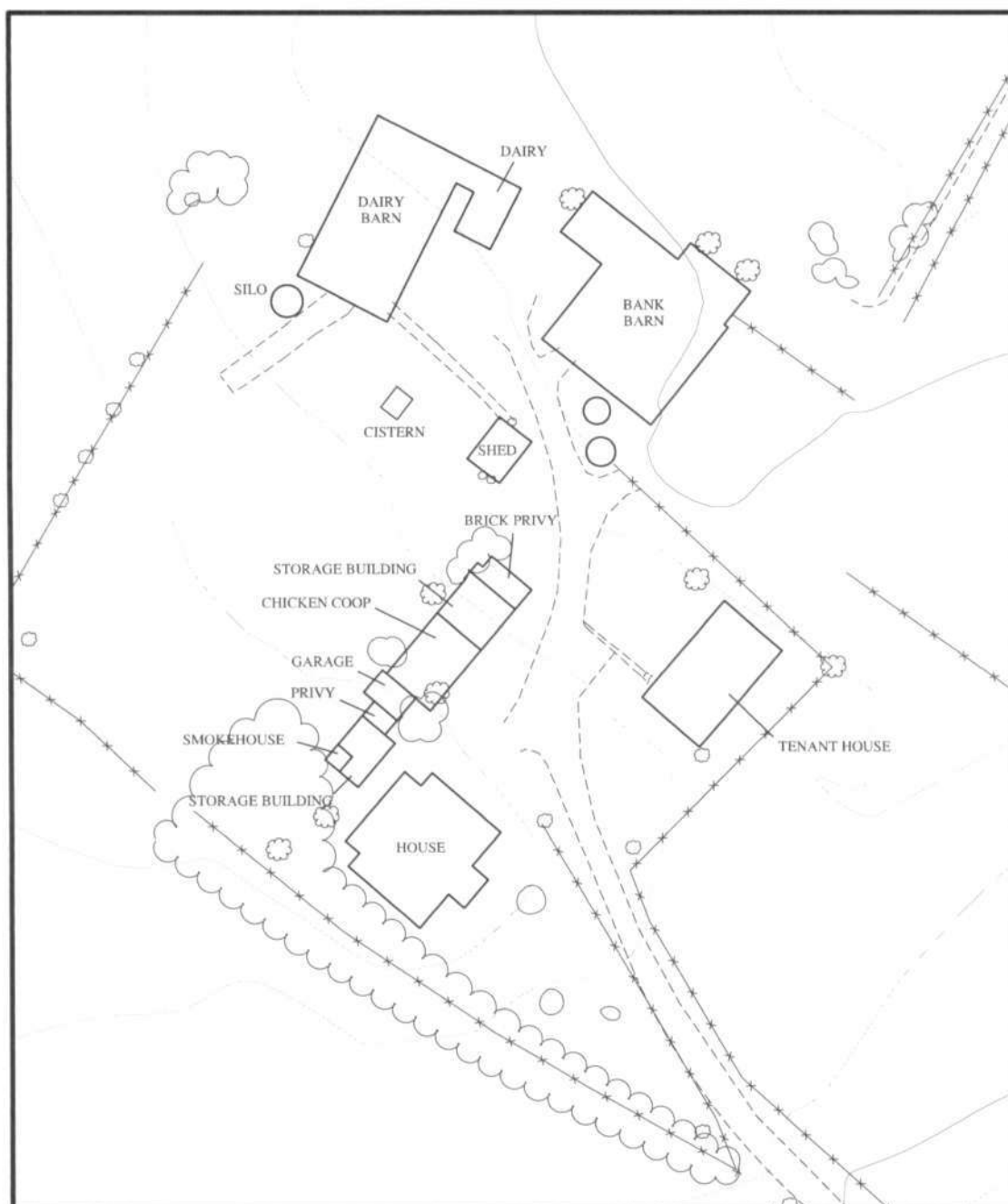
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N
NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

F-3-011
HARRY ROUTHAN HOUSE
FREDERICK,
FREDERICK COUNTY
FIRST FLOOR
2008 MELISSA CROSBY



KEY:

- LANE/DRIVEWAY
- x-x- FENCE
- ~~~~~ TREELINE



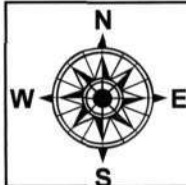
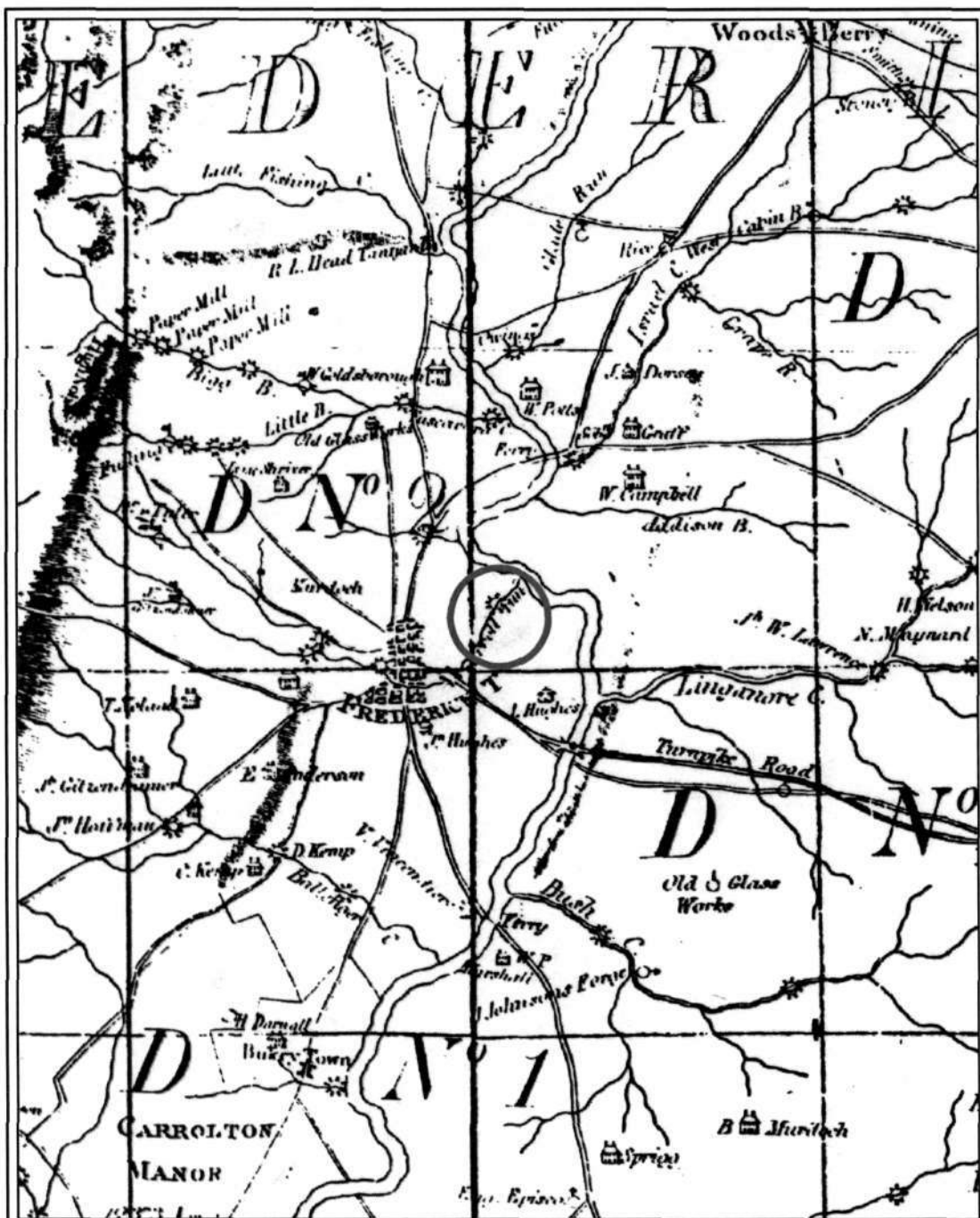
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METERS

F-3-111

ROUTZAHN (NICODEMUS) FARM
Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland
Resource Sketch Map



R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701



Project Area

NO SCALE AVAILABLE

F-3011 Routzahn (Nicodemus) Farm
Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland
Varle's 1808 Map of Frederick County, MD

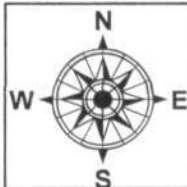
Date: 06/20/2008

Prepared By: CJS



R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701

Project: Data/Monocopy Blvd/1808 Varle Map/3011.mxd



No Scale Available

F-3-011 Routzahn (Nicodemus) Farm
Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland
1858 Bond Map of Frederick County, MD

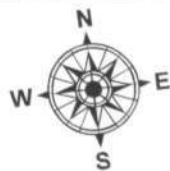
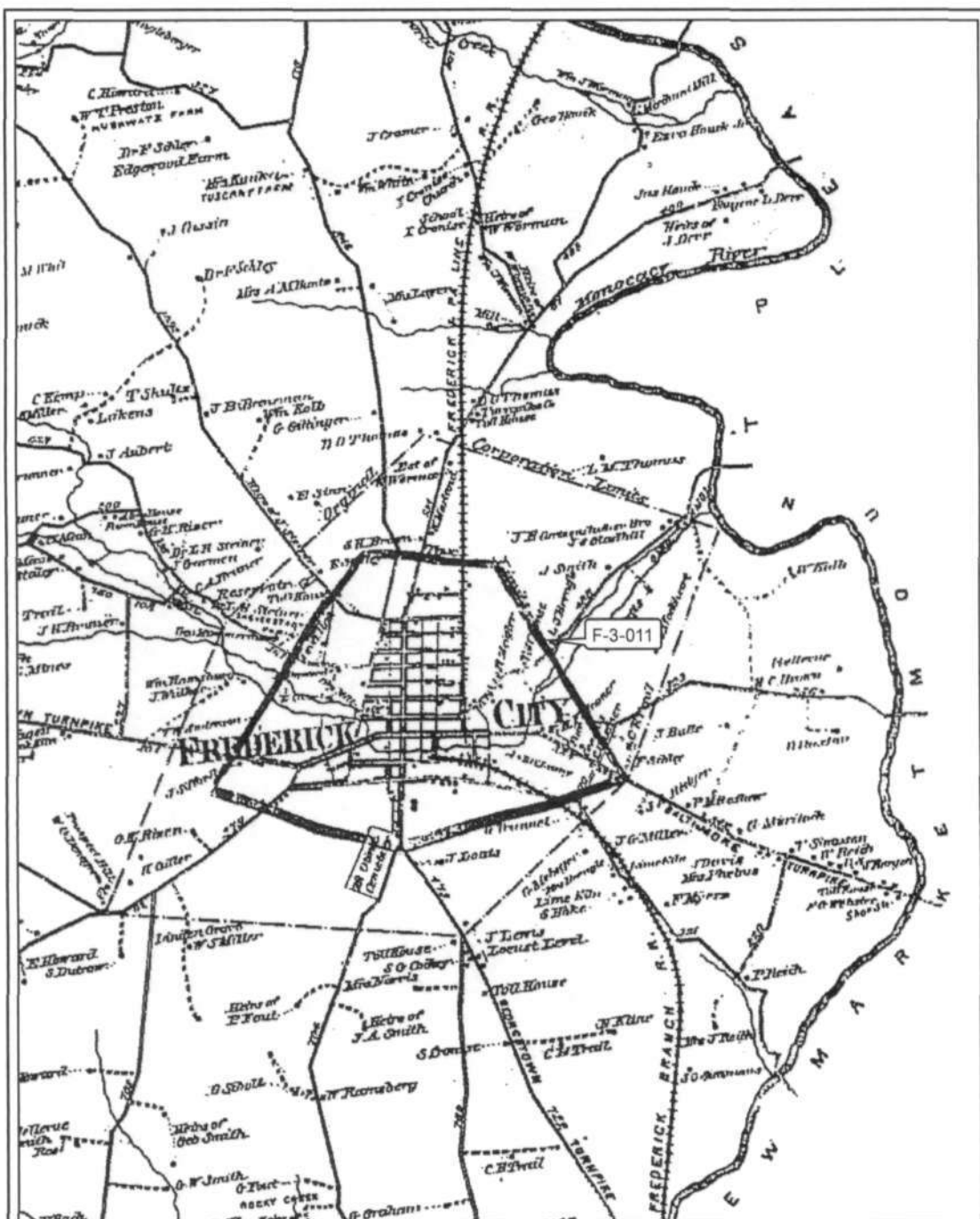
Date: 6/20/2008

Prepared By: CJS



R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701

Project: Data Monocopy 1858 Bond Map 1858 3011.mxd



NO SCALE AVAILABLE

F-3-011 Routzahn (Nicodemus) Farm
Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland
Lake's 1873 Atlas of Frederick County, MD

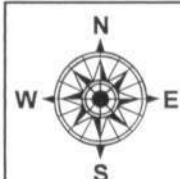
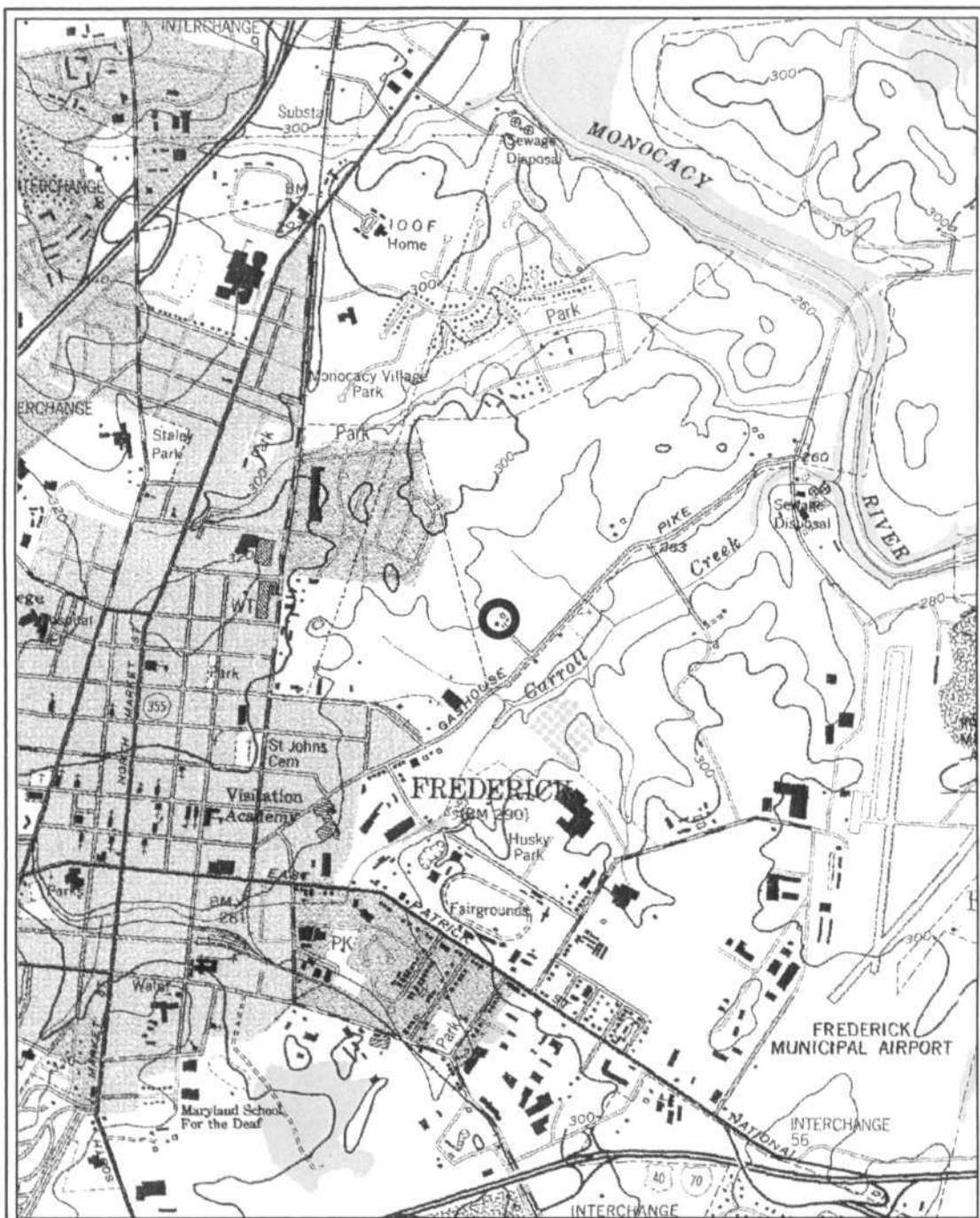
Date: 06/20/2008

Prepared By: CJS



R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701

Project: Data Monocacy Blvd 1873 Lake Map 1873 3011.mxd



○ Property

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

Disclaimer: This is for general location only.

F-3-011 Routzahn (Nicodemus) Farm
Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland
U.S.G.S. Quadrangle, Frederick, MD

Date: 06/20/2008

Prepared By: CJS



R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701

Project: Data Monocacy River 011 Quad.mxd

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 11

F-3-11

Photo Log

MIHP # F-3-011

Routzahn House (Nicodemus)

Frederick County, Maryland

Photos taken by: Melissa Crosby and Kirsten Peeler

Photos taken on: 13 May 2008

Photo paper and ink: HP Viverra ink 97 Tri-Color cartridge, 101 Blue Photo cartridge, and 102 Gray Photo cartridge on HP Premium Photo Paper (high gloss)

Verbatim Ultralife Gold Archival Grade CD-R, PhthaloCyanine Dye

F-3-011_2008-05-13_01 - Setting facing north

F-3-011_2008-05-13_02 - Dwelling, south elevation

F-3-011_2008-05-13_03 - Dwelling, east elevation

F-3-011_2008-05-13_04 - Dwelling, north and west elevations

F-3-011_2008-05-13_05 - Dwelling, interior door trim

F-3-011_2008-05-13_06 - Dwelling interior, southeast parlor

F-3-011_2008-05-13_07 - Dwelling, interior, detail stairs

F-3-011_2008-05-13_08 - Tenant house, west elevation

F-3-011_2008-05-13_09 - Brick privy and addition, east and south elevations

F-3-011_2008-05-13_10 - Chicken coop, wood-frame garage, wood privy, and addition and smokehouse, south elevations

F-3-011_2008-05-13_11 - Smokehouse, west elevation

F-3-011_2008-05-13_12 - Dairy barn, silo, bank barn, and wood-frame shed, west and south elevations

F-3-011_2008-05-13_13 - Dairy barn and silo, south elevation

F-3-011_2008-05-13_14 - Dairy barn and dairy, east and south elevations

F-3-011_2008-05-13_15 - Bank barn, south and east elevations

F-3-011_2008-05-13_16 - Bank barn, interior

F-3-011_2008-05-13_17 - Wood-frame shed, south and west elevations

Kirsten Peeler, Project Manager

Melissa Crosby, Architectural

Historian

R. Christopher Goodwin &

Associates, Inc.

241 East Fourth Street

Frederick, Maryland 21701

Prepared by:

Date Prepared: July 2008



F-3-11

Routzahn House

Frederick County, MD

M. Crosby and K. Peeler

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-011-2008-05-13-01

Photo #1 of 17

Setting, facing north



F-3-011

Routeahn House

Frederick County, MD

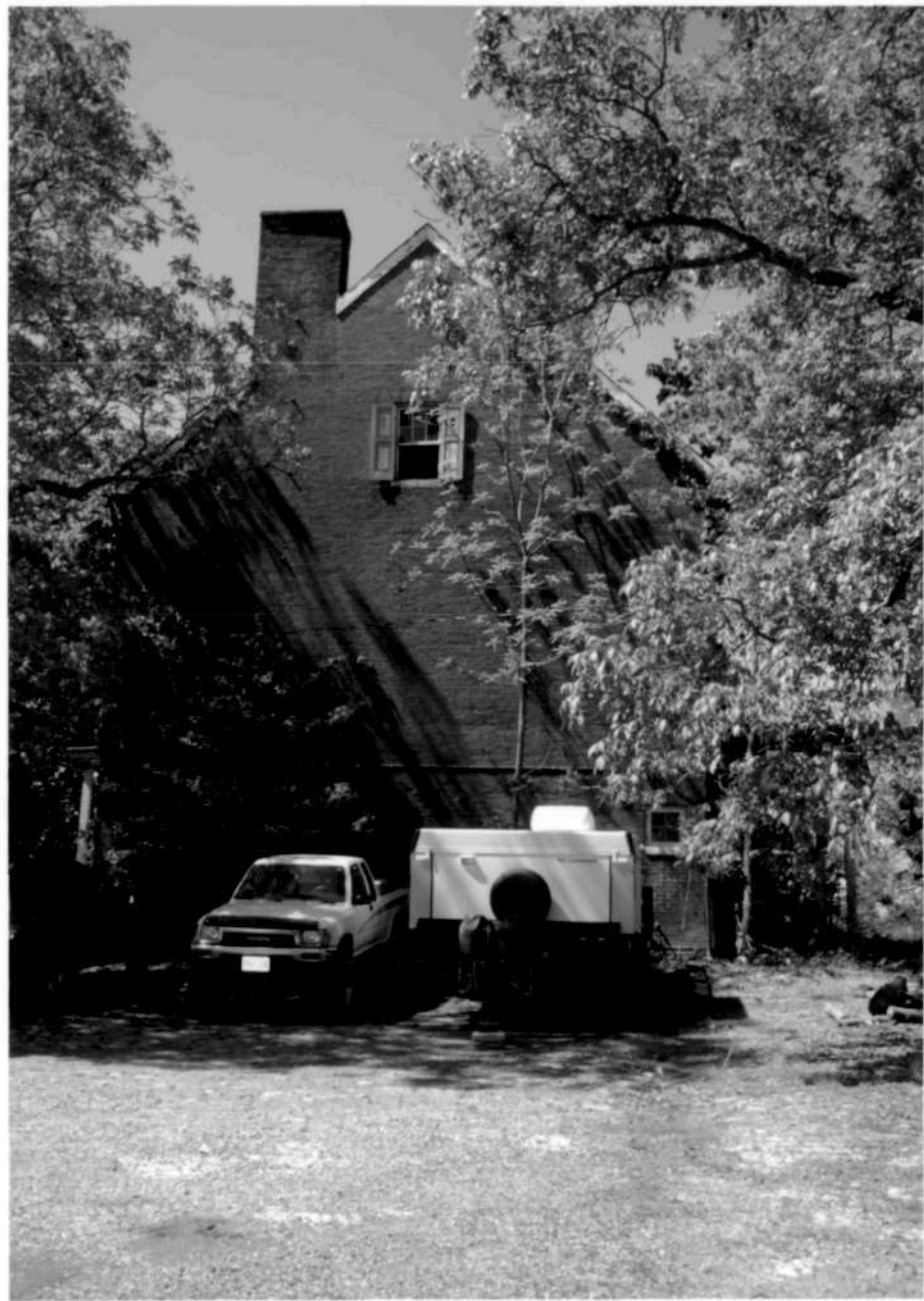
M. Crosby and K. Peeler

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-011-2008-05-13-02

Photo #2 of 17

Dwelling, south elevation



F-3-011

Routzahn House

Frederick County, MD

M. Crosby and K. Peeler

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-011-2008-05-13-03

Photo # 3 of 17

Dwelling, east elevation



F-3-11

Routzahn House

Frederick County, MD

M. Crosby and K. Peeler

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-011-2008-05-13-04

Photo #4 of 17

Dwelling, north and west elevation



F-3-011

Routzahn House

Frederick County, MD

M. Crosby and K. Peeler

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-011-2008-05-13-05

Photo #5 of 17

Dwelling, interior door trim



F-3-011

Routzahn House

Frederick County, MD

M. Crosby and K. Peeler

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-011-2008-05-13-06

Dwelling, interior southeast parlor

Photo #6 of 17



F-3-011
Routeahn House
Frederick County, MD
M. Crosby and K. Pedler

05-13-2008

MD SMPD F-3-011-2008-05-13-07
Dwelling, interior detail stairs
Photo # 7 of 17



F-3-11

Routzahn House

Frederick County, MD

M. Crosby and K. Peeler

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-011-2008-05-13-08

Tenant house, west elevation

Photo # 8 of 17



F-3-11

Routzahn House

Frederick County, MD

M. Crosby and K. Peeler

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-011_2008-05-13_04

Brick privy and addition, east and south elevations

Photo # 9 of 17



F-3-11

Routzahn House

Frederick County, MD

M. Crosby and K. Peeler

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-011-2008-05-13-10

Chicken coop, wood-frame garage, wood privy, and addition and
smokehouse, south elevations

Photo # 10 of 17



F-3-11

Routzahn House

Frederick County, MD

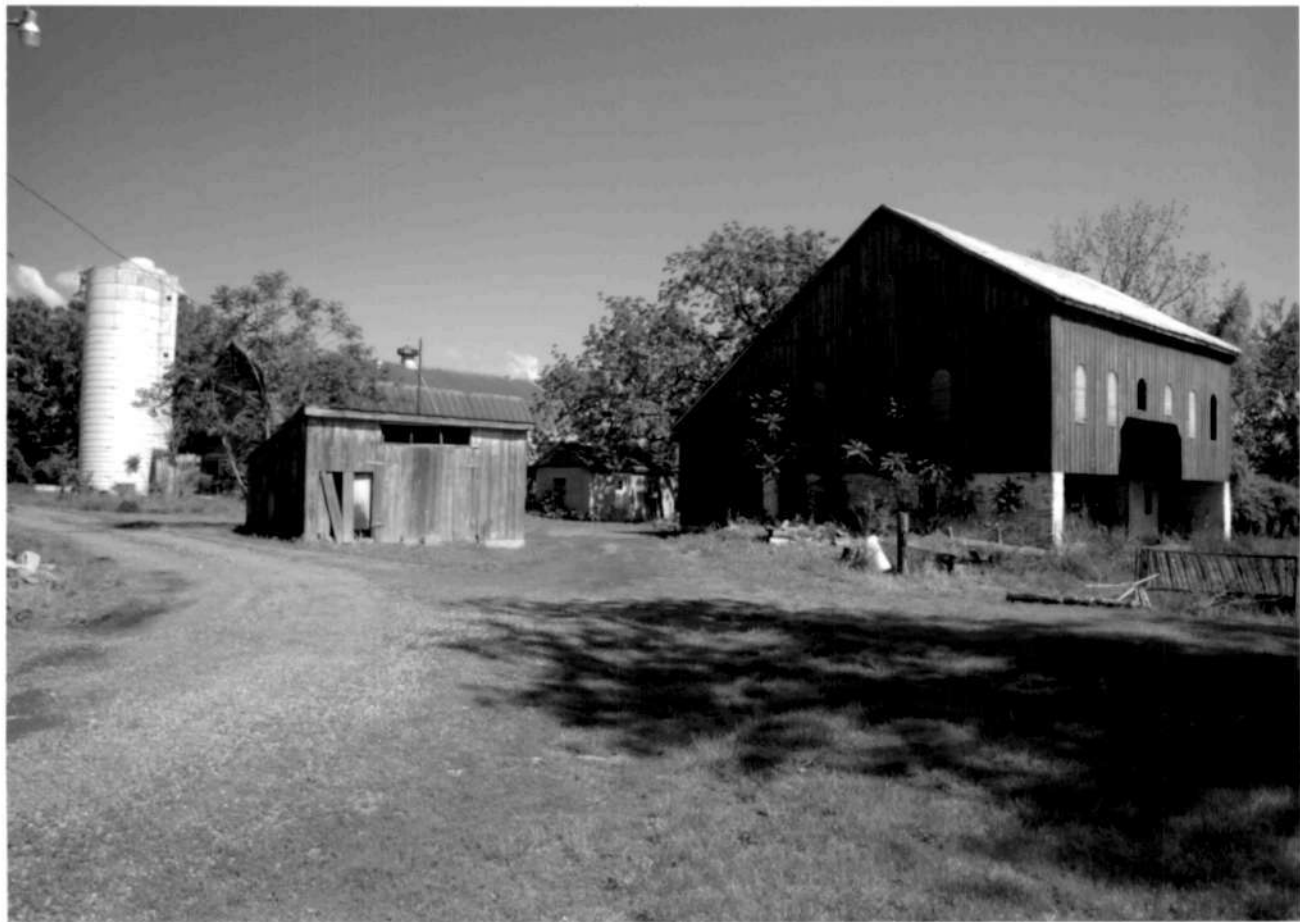
M. Crosby and K. Peeler

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-011-2008-05-13-11

Smokehouse, west elevation

Photo # 11 of 17



F-3-11

Rautzahn House

Frederick County, MD

M. Crosby and K. Peeler

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-011-2008-05-13-12

Dairy barn, silo, bank barn, and wood-frame shed, west and south elevations

Photo #12 of 17



F-3-11

Routzahn House

Frederick County, MD

M. Crosby and K. Peeler

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-011-2008-05-13-13

Dairy Barn and silo, south elevation

Photo # 13 of 17



F-3-11

Routzahn House

Frederick County, MD

M. Crosby and K. Peeler

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-011-2008-05-13-14

Dairy barn and dairy, east and south elevations

Photo # 14 of 17



F-3-011

Routzahn House

Frederick County, MD

M. Crosby and K. Peeler

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-011-2008-05-13-15

Bank barn, south and east elevations

Photo #15 of 17



F-3-11

Routeahn House

Frederick County, MD

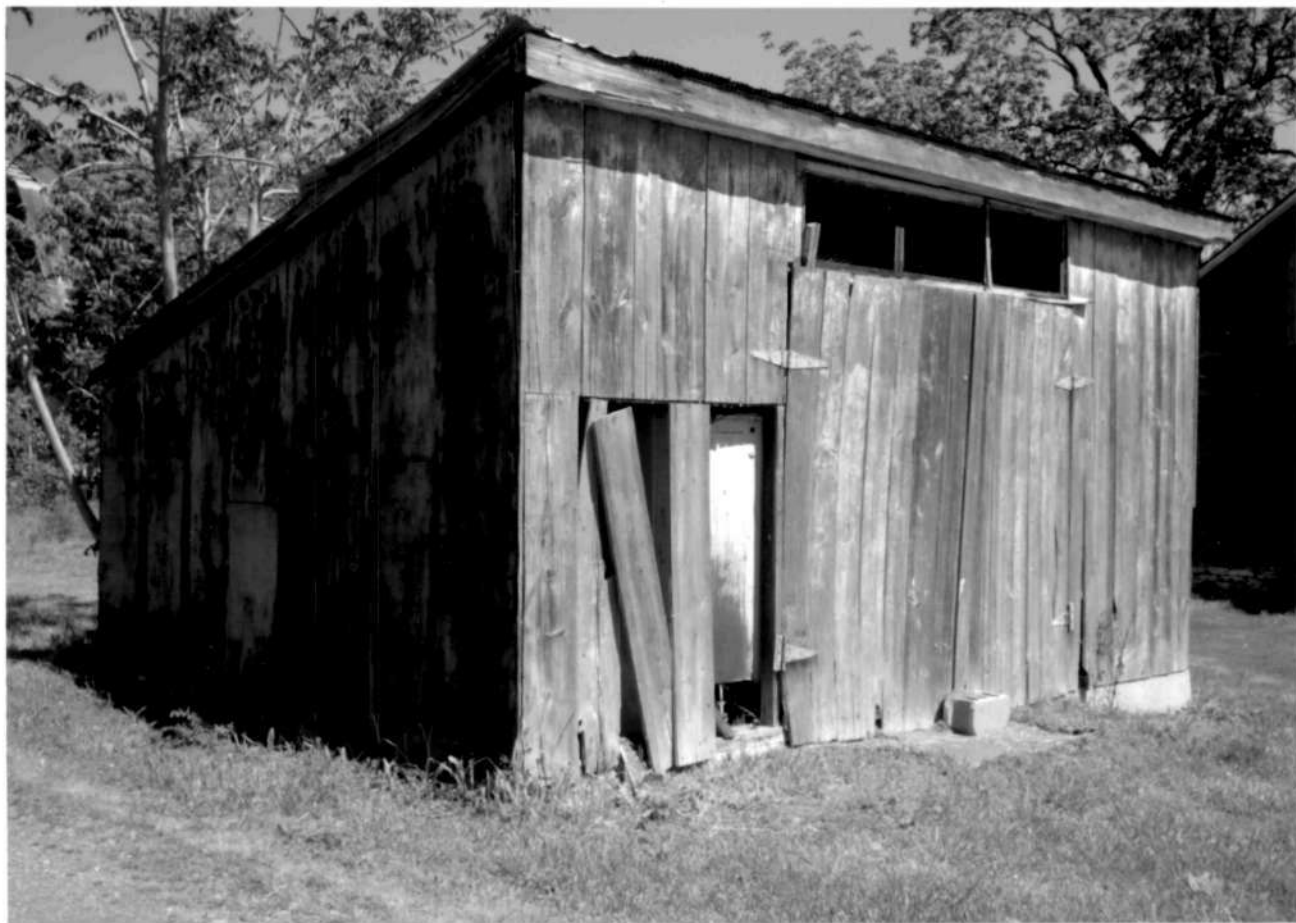
M. Crosby and K. Peeler

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-011-2008-05-13-16

Bank barn, interior

Photo # 16 of 17



F-3-011

Routeahn House

Frederick County, MD

M. Crosby and K. Peeler

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-011-2008-05-13_17

Wood-frame shed, south and west elevations

Photo # 17 of 17

Harry Routzahn House
Gas House Pike, Frederick
Private

The Harry Routzahn House is a rectangular shaped, two and a half story brick residence laid in common bond brick. The principal facade is five bays wide. A wooden panelled door with recessed doorway occupies the third bay. The door is topped by a four light transom. The remaining bays are filled by four over four windows framed with original wooden louvered shutters. The windows on the second floor are also four over four with wooden louvered shutters.

The entire structure is laid in common bond brick with a row of headers every ten rows of brick. The structure is covered by asphalt shingles, a replacement of the original roof materials. Beneath the roof is a stepped brick cornice on the facade, and a wooden boxed cornice on the north and south elevations.

The probable builder of the house, Captain John Brengle, was a distinguished resident of the area having commanded a company from the Frederick area in the War of 1812.¹ A number of prominent individuals owned the home in the ensuing years. The house is significant due to its architectural design and detail, and its historic place in the countryside surrounding the Frederick area.

T. J. C. Williams, History of Frederick County Maryland,
(1910; rpt. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1967), I, p. 167.

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Harry Routzahn House

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Faces east on the west side of Gas House Pike

CITY, TOWN

Frederick

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

6 M 67/ P 13

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Frederick

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☒ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ MUSEUM☐ COMMERCIAL☐ PARK☐ EDUCATIONAL☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ RELIGIOUS☐ GOVERNMENT☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ MILITARY☐ OTHER**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Mr. Harry Routzahn

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

Gas House Pike

CITY, TOWN

Frederick

VICINITY OF

Maryland

STATE, zip code

21701

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Frederick County Courthouse

Liber #: 1030

Folio #: 331

STREET & NUMBER

North Court Street

CITY, TOWN

Frederick

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

F-3-11

CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT
☒ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☒ UNALTERED
☐ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Harry Routzahn House is a rectangular shaped two and a half story brick residence which faces east from the west side of Gas House Pike.

The principal facade is five bays wide. A wooden panelled door with recessed doorway is located in the third bay. The door is topped by a four light transom. On either side of the doorway are found original gas coach lamps now wired for use of electricity.

Occupying the remaining bays are four over four windows, replacements of the original six over six windows. Original wooden louvered shutters frame the windows. The same four over four windows are found on the second floor as well. Flat arches top the windows and door on the principal facade.

A one bay entrance porch is located on the principal facade. The porch features a plain boxed cornice and is supported by plain wooden columns. The porch is covered by a standing seam tin roof.

The entire structure is laid in common bond brick with a row of headers every ten rows of brick on the facade and north and south sides. The west side of the house is constructed of common bond with a row of headers every eight rows of brick. The structure is constructed on a coursed, quarried stone foundation. The structure is covered by asphalt shingles, a replacement of the original roof materials.

Supporting the roof on the facade is a stepped brick cornice. A wooden boxed cornice is found on both the north and south sides of the structure.

Two massive brick exterior chimneys are found, one on the north and one on the south side of the structure. The chimneys are double interior chimneys that reach from basement to attic, opening fireplaces in every room. The chimneys rise from a massive arch in the basement that supports the double chimney structure.

Found in the rear of the house is an original outbuilding covered with novelty siding. The function of the building was as a combination meathouse and smokehouse. A brick courtyard is found on the north side of the structure, leading to an original barn with stone foundation.

The Harry Routzahn House and outbuildings form a stately approach to the historic structures along the Gas House Pike. The house is approached down an avenue lined with fir and lime trees giving an excellent view of the principal facade of the structure.

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Harry Routzahn House, a brick residence, was built between 1800 and 1834 by Captain John Brengle, a large landowner in the countryside surrounding Frederick City. Captain Brengle distinguished himself as an officer in the War of 1812. According to various Frederick county histories, Captain Brengle was commander of a full company which was recruited by him from the Frederick area in a single day, August 25, 1814.¹

The property with dwellinghouse, kitchen, barn, and other outbuildings remained in the Brengle family until 1875 when it passed to Alphonse Silvain Antoine Prieur, a native of France.² Mr. Prieur brought wine growing techniques from his native France and grew grapes for his own personal cellar in the garden behind the house. Cast iron rings remain in the steps leading to the cellar. Here, large wine vats were lowered to the brick basement below the structure.

In addition to its rich historical background, the house is significant for a number of reasons relating to its architectural foundations. The cellar of the structure is laid off in the same floor plan that continues in the next two floors. The partitions in the house are made of brick from basement to roof. A well is found in the cellar tunnelled below the house to make the water readily available to the household staff, an early attempt at indoor plumbing.

The house and grounds as they stand today are relatively unchanged from the days of the early owners. The home is a significant example of early nineteenth century architecture in the Frederick area.

¹T. J. C. Williams, History of Frederick County Maryland, (1910; rpt. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1967), I, p. 167.

²Frederick County Land Records, Liber TG 3; Folio 509. Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Williams, T. J. C., History of Frederick County Maryland, (1910; rpt. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1967), I. p. 167.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 60 acres (approximately)

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

clh

NAME / TITLE

Deborah Sheetenhelm, Intern

ORGANIZATION

Frederick County Office of Historic Preservation

STREET & NUMBER

12 East Church St., Winchester Hall

CITY OR TOWN

Frederick

DATE

7/16/79

TELEPHONE

694-1063

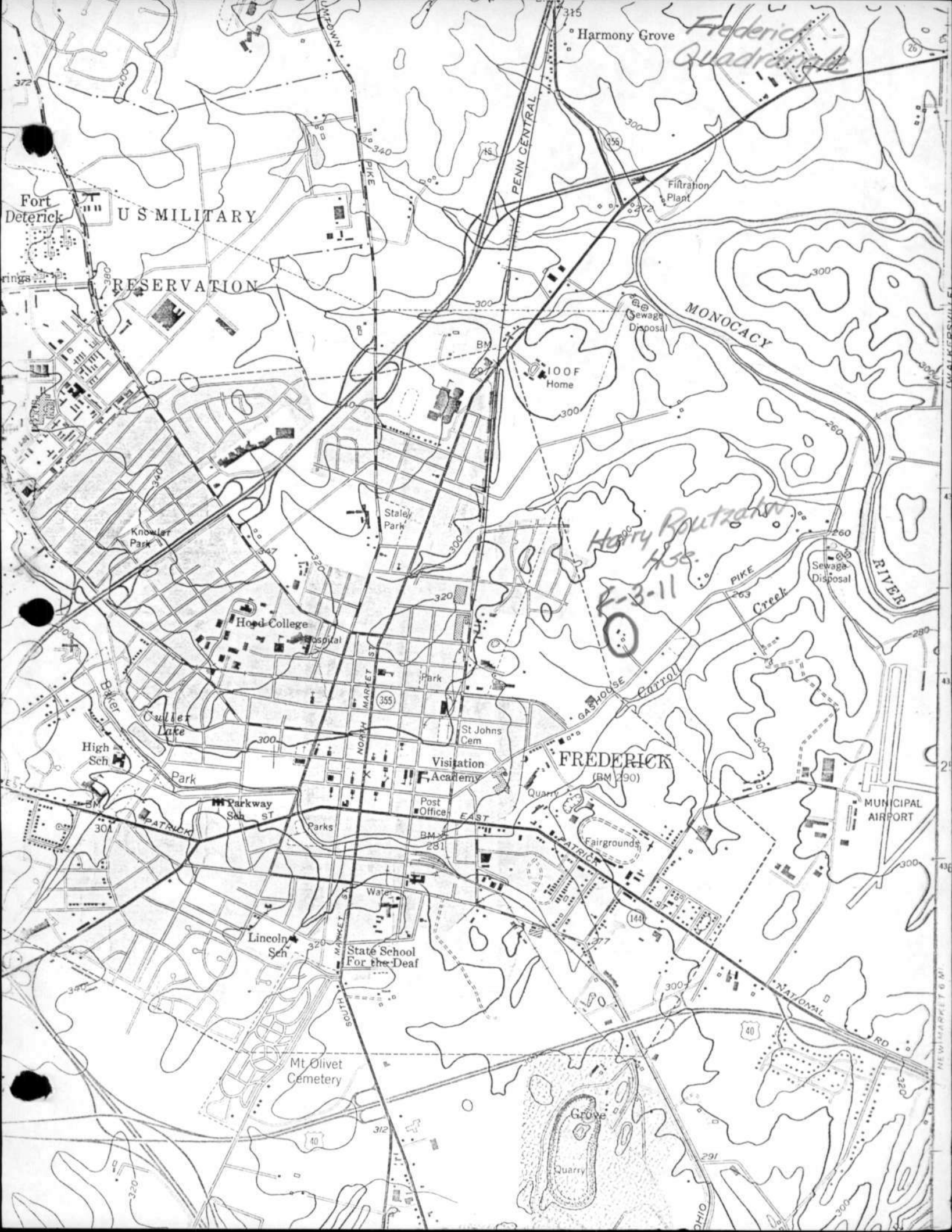
STATE

Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438



Fort Detrick
U S MILITARY
RESERVATION

Harmony Grove

Frederick Quadrangle

Filtration Plant

Sewage Disposal

MONOCACY

100F Home

Knowler Park

Hood College

Hospital

Staley Park

Park

St Johns Cem

Visitation Academy

Post Office

BM 281

FREDERICK
(BM 290)

Quarry

Fairgrounds

MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

High Sch

Cullet Lake

Park

Parkway Sch

Parks

Lincoln Sch

State School For the Deaf

Mt Olivet Cemetery

Grove

Quarry

*Harry Rutzahn
HSE.
E-3-11*

GASHOUSE

Carroll

PIKE

Creek

NATIONAL

RD

40

291

OHIO

NEW MARKET GATE



F-3-11

Harry Rutzbach Hse.

w/5 D. House Pike

Frederick, MD

East Operation

DES 6/13/79



F-3-11

Harry Rontzke Hb.
w/3 Gas House Pike
Frederick, MD
last liberation detail
DE 5 6/13/79



F-3-11

Harry Rontzaker He.
w/5 Dao Hong Pisto
Judecht, MD
Smokehouse -
North Uvation
DES 6/13/19